

SMUGGLER VICTORIOUS.

THE GREAT STALLION RACE AT MYSTIC PARK—THE IMMENSE CROWD AND THE EXCITEMENT.

A dispatch to the Chicago Times from Boston on the 15th inst., gives the following account of the late great race for \$10,000 stallion and the stallion championship of America: The great sporting event of the season has been the great stallion race at Mystic Park to-day. The horses were rung up at 2:30, and appeared after some delay for the "warming up" process. Out of the 16 nominations seven walked up to the judges' stand and drew positions, as follows: Judas, Genet, Abdallah, and Commonwealth. Gift was driven by Dan Longhlin, Smuggler by Charles Marvin, Jefferson by Geo. P. Carpenter, Sheridan by Watson Sargent, Abdallah by Dan Pfeiffer, Commonwealth by Jack Bowen, and Genet by Tom Carpenter. The judges were Otto Hamilton and Samuel Emerson, of Boston, and Geo. Oakley, of Prospect Park.

First Heat.—Three ineffectual attempts to get a start, it became evident that Thomas Jefferson was too lame to go, and he was drawn, by permission of the judges. On the fourth score the horses got away well together, except Abdallah, who was a length in the rear of the rest. Gift, second, and Commonwealth, going to the quarter, which he passed in 37½, Sheridan following within a length, and Smuggler being almost neck-and-neck with him. Before reaching the half the bay began to pull up, and passed the pole in 1:11½, with a length to the rest. It was evident that Smuggler would win if he could keep his feet, and this he did, not skipping any where, passing the three-fourths pole two lengths ahead, in 1:48, with Sheridan in the second place. In turning into the home stretch, Smuggler suddenly opened a gap, and passed under the wire in 2:23—six lengths ahead of Sheridan, with Gift third, Genet fourth, Commonwealth fifth, and Abdallah last. After this heat pools were sold as follows: Smuggler, \$70, \$150 and \$70; Gift, \$35, \$70 and \$15; Genet, \$40 and \$70; Commonwealth, \$40 and \$70. Second Heat.—A false start, the horses got away in good shape, and going well, with Smuggler a length or two behind the rest. Sheridan showed the way to the quarter, and passed it in 36½, with Gift second and Smuggler coming rapidly behind. The big white legs had got to working before the half was reached, and he led Sheridan a length at that point, which he passed in 1:11½, Gift being third and the others close together.

SMUGGLER HELD THE LEAD

from this point, and trotted squarely away from the others, passing the third quarter pole half a dozen lengths ahead of Sheridan, in 1:47, Gift being three lengths behind the little general. Smuggler did not slacken at the turn, but wheeled into the stretch like a whirlwind, and held his head to the wire in 2:23; Sheridan second, Commonwealth third, Genet fourth, and Gift fifth. The people who had bought pools on the favorite early in the day here began to look sick, and did their best to hedge. Pools now sold at: Smuggler, \$400, \$75 and \$150; Gift, \$80, \$35 and \$55.

Third Heat.—It was now a dead certainty in everybody's mind that if the big bay stallion kept his feet as well as he had done, he would be the winner in three straight heats. After scoring four times and being threatened with nags off well together, Sheridan having a little the best of the send-off, and leading to the quarter in 37, with Smuggler second, Gift, Commonwealth and Abdallah following in a bunch. Smuggler got under way as usual before reaching the half, and cut down the general with ease, passing that point in 1:11½, with Sheridan second, Genet and Gift next, neck and neck. At the third quarter pole Smuggler increased the lead, and he whirled into the home stretch with a splendid burst of speed, and passed under the wire fully half a distance-length ahead of Genet, in 2:20. Commonwealth, Gift, and Sheridan coming home a length or so behind, and Abdallah being shut out.

The purses were awarded as follows: Smuggler, first, \$4,000; Sheridan, second, \$3,000; Genet, third, \$2,000; and Commonwealth, fourth, \$1,000. Each of the winners also got a splendid gold medal. Following is the

SUMMARY.

MYSTIC PARK, MEDFORD, MASS., Sept. 15.—Stallion race for the championship of the United States. Purses of \$10,000, offered by David H. Blanchard, of Boston; \$4,000 to first, \$3,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, and \$1,000 to fourth. Mile heats, best time 1:11½.

H. Russell's b. s. Smuggler..... 1 1 1
Charles E. Bennett's b. s. Sheridan..... 2 2 2
John R. Farman's b. s. Commonwealth..... 3 3 3
Rice & Foster's b. s. M. M. M. Gift..... 4 4 4
O. L. Marshall's b. s. Thomas Jefferson..... 5 5 5
W. B. Smith's b. s. Thomas Jefferson..... 6 6 6

TIME.

Quarter. Half. Mile.
First heat..... 1:11½ 2:23
Second heat..... 1:11½ 2:23
Third heat..... 1:11½ 2:23

A RHEUMATIC SUICIDE.

THE HORRORS OF RHEUMATISM LEAD TO DEATH—AN UNUSUAL REASON ASSIGNED FOR LEAVING THIS LIFE.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 4th inst. contains the following narration of a strange suicide in that city: Gen. John E. Addison, a gentleman very well known in this community, committed suicide on Wednesday evening in the office of John S. Luty, at No. 507 Montgomery street. The circumstances show that the deed was induced by a morbid fear of experiencing the excruciating pain of an attack of the gout, with which the deceased was very often afflicted. For a number of years he had been thus afflicted, and had recently walked with a crutch and cane. The suffering caused by this affliction was represented to be of the most intense character, and frequently has been heard to express a desire to die rather than live in such pain. On Wednesday he was in Mr. Luty's office in company with some friends, and appeared to be in cheerful spirits. Upon the departure of the gentlemen from the office, he stated that he had considerable writing to do and he would remain for some time. He was last seen alive by Maj. John Caperton, who parted with him in the afternoon. The next day morning shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. Luty entered his office and discovered the body of deceased lying on a sofa in the rear office. A bullet wound, from which the blood had flowed out upon the floor, was visible in the head behind the right ear, the bullet having passed through the brain. On the desk was found a note addressed to the coroner, explaining the cause of death; also a number of other letters to numerous friends bidding them good by, and explaining the reason of the rash act. The body was taken to the morgue, where an inquest was held at 4 o'clock a. m. at which the circumstances of the matter were fully developed. John S. Luty testified to having found the deceased lying on a sofa in the back room of his office dead, with a fire-shooter clutched in his hand, one chamber of which was charged. Witness left his office at 4 o'clock on the previous day. There were two gentlemen there when the deceased when he left. When the witness entered his office in the morning he perceived the crutch and cane of the deceased in his outer office, and concluded that the deceased was in the inside room, that a friend had given him a commission to

could discharge it with impunity. T. E. Jewell testified: I have known the deceased for four or five years. I saw him last night alive at my office, No. 507 Montgomery street. He was in his usual spirits. In the morning the deceased asked Mr. Luty if he had brought that pistol down. Mr. Luty said that he had forgotten it. The deceased was subject to very severe attacks of gout, and he mentioned the subject then that he was experiencing the premonitory symptoms of his affliction. At 2 o'clock I returned from lunch and asked Mr. Luty if he had given Gen. Addison his pistol. He answered, "yes;" whereupon I remarked that I was sorry, for I imagined that he contemplated suicide, for I had become impressed with the idea from the fact that the ones told me, after a very severe attack of the gout, that he hoped he would never live to experience such another attack. His earnestness in petitioning for the pistol also impressed me with the idea that he intended to kill himself rather than live with the excruciating torment to which he had been subjected. John Caperton believed that the deceased was aged about 54 years, and a native of Georgetown, District of Columbia. He had seen the deceased on the evening previous to the attack. He believed that the deceased committed suicide. The coroner then read the following letter which had been left for him by the deceased:

To the Coroner, City and County of San Francisco: My death is wrought by my own hand.

JOHN E. ADDISON.

It was written in a bold hand, evincing no lack of nerve. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts of the matter.

HOME AND FARM.

Any suggestion, fact, or inquiry relating to farming or industrial matters by practical people will at all times be acceptable for this column.

The following is both true and important:

It is a great mistake, in handling potatoes, to allow them to be exposed to the sun, especially when tender. In digging, have baskets of convenient size at hand, and, as fast as you dig, put in baskets and cover up. Transfer them fresh to market, or to a room where they may be emptied upon a floor to dry in the shade.

A great many housewives are sweating terribly over the fruit cans these days. There are reasons for doing this work in many instances, hard and trying as it is. Better fruit is often thus secured, what would otherwise go to waste is saved, an abundant supply is assured, and great luxury is provided for the family. But for families in town where the fruit to be canned must first be bought, it is a doubtful policy to undertake the task. Better buy the fruit already put up and relieve the wife from a prodigious task.

In his recent address before the Claremont, N. H., agricultural society by Mr. Wm. M. Everts, he confessed to an ambition to succeed as a gentleman farmer. There is one fault with gentleman farmers. He sees his neighbor farmers prosper, just as they devote their own skill and the iron own care to their farm, and he thinks the way for him to succeed is to throw his own skill and thought into the work. There is his fatal error. The first thing for him to do is to learn to let his farm alone, and leave it to the care of practical and sensible farmers. Mr. Everts has a "place" in Windsor, Vt., where he plays farmer and pays the bills out of his professional income.

CUTTING CORN.—The Agriculturist says this is the great work of the month. As soon as the corn is glazed to the tips of the ears it is ready to cut. If struck with frost the fodder is seriously injured. Topping corn is excusable only where fodder is worth nothing. We have no means of placing yet the heaviest Western corn may be profitably cut up to the butts for fodder. The practice of leaving a hill uncut to hold up the shock, is more troublesome in the end than setting up the shock securely at first. Spread the butts well, and tie the tops of the shocks with wire bands. This will be no more shocks blown over, than if a hill is left uncut in the center of each. Our plan is to cut five hills each way, or if in rows twenty feet of each row for five rows. This makes a shock that will dry out thoroughly in two weeks. Corn cut before the 10th should be husked before the end of the month. Cold fingers and benumbed hands make slow husking. A good husking machine is made, but strangely no one seems to want it. There are a great many farmers who could profitably invest \$400 in a good husking machine.

AN OLD HUMBUG.—It was a virtue with the fathers to rise early. It is still one of the cardinal sins of the rural regions, as will be seen from a clever correspondent of the Boston Globe, who has been summing up with old friends in Ohio. He writes: There was absolutely nothing to mar my pleasure, but the senseless habit my country friends have of getting up too early in the morning. Fancy making a visit to a friend or relative, and after a fatiguing day's ride and exciting meeting and visiting, being called to breakfast at 5:30 o'clock. The result is that he could sometimes sleep over and be called early every other morning. The "fall" never left much worse evidence of vitiated human nature. There are thousands of farmers' wives and daughters who are bed-ridden by the loss of sleep. They rise very early, they work very hard all day until bed-time, and before "tired nature's sweet restorer" has had time to recreate them for the labors of another day, they must rise for work again; and so on, year after year, with rare or no vacations, engaged in the same ceaseless round of house-keeping. The people of the rural districts need a rest that can be had only from eight hours in bed.

MEN SHOULD MILK.—Practically, it is a fact that women are better milkers than men, but it is not necessarily so. A man can milk a cow quicker and easier than a woman if he is so disposed. It is a "relief of barbarism," quite as much so as slavery was, for a man to leave the milking of cows to the women, especially when he is loafing idly around, as is often the case. And this suggests a general statement that on the farm the hardships of rural life are heavier on the women than the men. During the year or two past many farmers with their families have moved to the city. With the old farm the change does not prove to be very satisfactory. There is no fitting employment for either his hand or his mind, and he is oppressed with intolerable ennui. Soon he says to the wife, "Come, let's go back to the farm." But she is not so ready. The change to her has escaped cooking for the harvest hands, and a hundred slavish jobs for which she never got but half credit on the farm. She doesn't care to go back, leaving a society that has given her a new view of life and a degree of ease which they never knew before. It is not easy to remedy the difficulty, but where there is a will to do it on the part of the husband a great deal might be done. To begin with, he could and should milk the cows.

CORN FODDER.—A little light is at last coming on the use of corn meal for human food. Many have a vast deal to say about its healthfulness. A correspondent of the "Pen and Plover" has got hold of the right string: The truth is, that while a corn is full of nutrition, it is not practically any nutritious of the soil.

INDIANA SCHOOL STATISTICS.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

COST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY, AS COMPARED WITH THE COST OF COUNTY EXAMINERS.

The following general facts are disclosed by this table, which is as near complete as I am able to make it from the files in this office:

- The table exhibits—
1. The per diem of the county superintendents for their first year's work.
2. Their office expenses for the same time.
3. Total cost of county superintendency for the first year's work.
4. The amounts of money collected and paid in to the county treasury during this same first year, by the examination of dockets, records, etc.
5. The net cost of running Indiana's system of county superintendency during the first year of its existence.
6. The cost of county examiners for the year next preceding the county superintendency.

The counties have not all quite reported, but it is believed that the reports from the others will not materially change the relative value of these totals.

COUNTIES.	Pr. diem of Co. Sup's.	Office Expenses.	Total Cost of Co. Superintendency.	Deduct Amt'n of Co. Sup's.	Net Cost of Co. Superintendency.	Cost of Co. Examiners.
Adams.....	550 00	145 50	695 50	58 00	637 50	335 00
Allen.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Bartholomew.....	600 00	600 00	1200 00	200 00	1000 00	500 00
Benton.....	510 00	110 00	620 00	104 00	516 00	325 00
Boone.....	510 00	300 00	810 00	1200 00	390 00	70 00
Brown.....	600 00	600 00	1200 00	200 00	1000 00	500 00
Cass.....	510 00	110 00	620 00	104 00	516 00	325 00
Clay.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Clinton.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Crawford.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Daviess.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Dearborn.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Decatur.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
DeKalb.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Delaware.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Dubois.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Elkhart.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Fayette.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Floyd.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Fountain.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Franklin.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Gibson.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Grant.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Greene.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Hamilton.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Hancock.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Harrison.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Heard.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Henry.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Howard.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Huntington.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Jackson.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Jasper.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Jefferson.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Jennings.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Knox.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Kosciusko.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Lafayette.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Lake.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Laporte.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Lawrence.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Madison.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Marion.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Marshall.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Martin.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Monroe.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Montgomery.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Morgan.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Newton.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Norman.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Ohio.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Orange.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Owen.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Pike.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Porter.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Pulaski.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Putnam.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Randolph.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Ripley.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Ross.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Scott.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Shelby.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Spencer.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
St. Joseph.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Switzerland.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Tipton.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Tipton.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Vanderburgh.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Vermillion.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Washington.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Warren.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Warrick.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Wayne.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Wells.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
White.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Whitley.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Normal School.....	510 00	32 25	542 25	518 00	24 25	285 00
Total.....	50800 50	6272 14	56872 64	52472 74	10399 90	22396 70

Per diem of county superintendents.....\$4,630 50
Office expenses for the same.....6,272 14
Total.....\$10,902 64
Deduct amounts collected and paid in.....\$3,672 74
Net cost of county superintendency.....\$7,229 90
Cost of county examiners.....\$2,396 70

The cost of county examiners exceeds the cost of county superintendents.....\$2,396 70
These facts clearly prove, considering the county superintendency in a financial point of view exclusively, that the net cost is less than the actual cost of county examiners. These facts are respectfully submitted for the consideration of the public.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15, 1874.

THE SEEMING INCONGRUITY is easily explained. That portion of the kernel which is hard and flinty, is saturated with oil. He who eats the kernel is expelled in the process of cooking, and which is an element most difficult for the stomach to digest. Thus, while the elements of nutrition are in the corn, there is so much of vital energy wasted in adapting it to the wants of the system, that the loss is nearly equal to the profit. This oil, which makes corn so difficult of digestion, and, therefore, so unpopular, is easily expelled by kiln-drying. Corn meal and hominy, after being kiln-dried, may be readily and thoroughly cooked in 20 minutes, either by boiling or baking. The Indians long since made this discovery, and on journeys that taxed their physical powers to the utmost, subsisted upon parched corn. Every family should be provided with a kiln adapted to this purpose, and at the same time capable of being used for drying fruit. What inventor will enrich and immortalize himself by giving to the public a kiln that shall be simple, cheap, and that will answer the purpose?

FARMER HOPEFUL.—"Rural," the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, and a careful thinker, preaches a doctrine that the farm communist, O'Leary, may study with profit. Rural writes: It is certain that farming has paid as well as the average of other businesses, and the man who listens to the croakers should attend to the coming State or county fairs and see the costly, if not well-dressed, rural population on these occasions, and they will banish all fears as regards the paying part of the farm. He may conclude that the outlook is not always the most judicious, but he will never suspect them of being paupers. Our farmers, for the most part, have light spring-wagons for market, visiting, and church, while few are so poor that they do not own a top buggy. Then the sewing machine, carpets, sofas, organs, and melodeons, that may be seen in their houses, are evidence of thrift, especially when we call to mind that most of them have been purchased on a credit basis, and cost double what they ought to have done. It begins to leak out that a great part of the cause of the hard times was due to us farmers in getting some of these good things a trifle in advance of our ability to pay for them; but, thanks to a kind Providence, "that always tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," the good prices and fair crops, together with a disposition to keep out of debt, have all come to our aid, and as farmers we may begin to hold up our heads, and claim a fair standing among other classes. Even the middlemen and monopolists are little, if any, better off to-day than we are, the tillers of the soil.

MEDICAL SPECIALTIES.

Twenty-five Years' Experience.

MEDICAL OFFICE OF DR. ROSE